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BULGARIAN DAILY DESCRIBES STUDY CRITICAL OF WEST

AU031545 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Bonn correspondent Nencho Khranov "The Truth About the Tricks With Figures"]

[Text] The 27th round of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe closed a few days ago. Unfortunately, once again, no necessary step was taken on a mutually acceptable agreement. The only reason for this is the stand of the Western participants at the Vienna Hofburg negotiations.

One of the favorite tricks of the Western partners in justifying their lack of political good will in connection with reduction is the trick with figures. Since the beginning of negotiations in 1973, the Western partners have changed their "data" on the number of troops belonging to the Warsaw Pact member-countries no less than three times. In this manner they arrived at their present statement of an alleged superiority of the Warsaw Pact nations' troops totaling 187,000 people. They use this figure in their last proposal demanding that the Warsaw Pact nations reduce their troops by a total of as many as 280,000 people against a reduction of 93,000 men by the NATO member-countries. These manipulations with figures obviously pursue one goal -- to demand unacceptable reductions. The Western partners are thus pushing the negotiations into a deadlock of their own creation.

These facts are confirmed by a study recently published in Bonn by General of the Reserve Fritz Krause, an expert on strategic questions. As he describes himself, Krause "was for many years the only man responsible for analyses attached to the NATO Operational Planning Department." Now this knowledgeable specialist has prepared a study upon the assignment of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of the SDP on the correlation of conventional armed forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations.

As to its scope, the aforementioned study extends beyond the limits of the Central European territory, but it is quite revealing in its evaluations concerning the manipulation of figures by NATO politicans. General Krause points out that the Warsaw Pact member-countries have no numerical superiority whatsoever over NATO troops; on the contrary, the number of NATO troops is slightly superior to the Warsaw Pact nations' troops. The socialist countries' representatives at the Vienna negotiations have proved on several occasions and are still proving this fact precisely -- that the Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe total 979,000 men, while the number of NATO soldiers amounts to as much as 991,000.

The study of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation explains the reasons for the alleged superiority -- that the Western partners fail to take into consideration the real number of NATO member-countries divisions but include Soviet units situated in USSR military areas outside the limits of Central Europe. This is not all. The study also points out the fact that the Western partners fail to take into consideration the differences in the structure of the units of the two military-political blocs -- Krause states that "the divisions of NATO are almost twice as large as those of the Warsaw Pact forces as regards the number of soldiers included in them," and he adds that they should not be mechanically compared, rather only on the basis of equivalents.

The Bundeswehr general of the reserve also disavows the NATO assertions about the "great military superiority of Soviet tanks," which is the basis for NATO's justification in demanding more medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe. Krause points that in this case, too, the method of assessment and comparison is wrong.

Without dwelling on more details of this interesting study, which, by the way, is by no means the only one of its kind in Europe, it is worth pointing out the main conclusion drawn from it -- there is no imbalance between Warsaw Pact and NATO as regards conventional weapons. This fully applies to nuclear arms as well. As a result of all this, there is no reason for intensifying the arms race.

Unfortunately, many influential politicians in the West are yielding to the pressure exerted by Washington and not only fail to contribute to the success of the Vienna negotiations, but also increase military expenditures and the number of respective arms in this area, which is already more densely populated with troops and armaments than any other area in the world.

It is high time to get rid of the "burden of figures" at the Vienna negotiations which obstruct the talks, and it is high time, on the basis of a realistic assessments of true facts, to start reductions without disrupting the existing balance of forces. The European peoples and security on our continent itself can only gain from such actions. This will also reduce the danger of military confrontation.

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT

AU031543 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] A citywide celebration meeting on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the success of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and of the signing of the Final Act of Helsinki has been held in Sofia. The meeting was opened and chaired by Krustyu Trichkov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, emphasized in his speech that the spirit of Helsinki continues to live and exert a favorable influence on the atmosphere in Europe and in the world. The speaker devoted special attention to the aggravation of the international situation and emphasized that the opponents of detente in the United States and West Europe are (?strongly) retreating and dissociating themselves from the consistent implementation of the principles and agreements of Helsinki.

Dimitur Stanishev emphasized in conclusion that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian public will continue to actively participate in the efforts to continue and develop the multifaceted process which was begun in Helsinki and will conditionally support the peaceful initiative of the Soviet Union aimed at halting the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear disaster.

The meeting approved a telegram to the chairman of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation [name indistinct].

Stanishev Speaks

AU031931 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, Aug 3 (BTA) -- "The conference and the Final Act of Helsinki became an expression of the opinion, increasingly gaining ground among the wide European public of late, that in the present nuclear age the policy of detente has no other reasonable alternative" stressed Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, here today. At a meeting of the Sofia public on the seventh anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of Helsinki, he said: "The conference made it plain that international detente is increasingly being filled with material content, that a prime task of this process is the struggle for the termination of the arms race, for the achievement of real results in the sphere of disarmament."

Reviewing the path covered since the "cold war" up to Helsinki, Mr Dimitur Stanishev said that among the factors which have defined the upward trend of detente, a place of prominence is occupied by the problem of the balance of forces of socialism and capitalism. It is precisely the basic change in the balance of forces in the world in favour of socialism, and especially the achievement of military strategic balance in the world of socialism and in the world of capitalism, that has made is possible for a transition to occur at the end of the sixties from a period of "cold" towards international detente.

"The course towards improvement in the relations with the capitalist states, towards detente and the expansion of commercial and economic links is a common course of the socialist community," said the secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. In his report he expressed regret that as early as at the end of the year 1975 the Government of the United States and some of their partners started a planned and purposeful activity against detente, aimed at undermining trust and at disrupting the balance of forces in disfavour for the socialist community, for reversing the march of the world back towards the time of the "cold war." [Words indistinct] dreamt for the restoration of the leading role of the United States in the world, which is the restoration of their hegemony. President Ronald Reagan is pursuing the chimera of "the United States becoming again the biggest military force on the planet" which would have made it possible for them to speak to the Soviet Union from the positions of strength, with the language of dictation and with ultimatums," said Mr Dimitur Stanishev.

The international situation at present continues to deteriorate and worsen, he went on. The military threat is rising, the aggressiveness of imperialism is growing. Two chief trends in world policy are facing one another in an acute clash. On the one nand is the policy consistently pursued by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries aimed at averting the threat of a nuclear war, at curbing the arms race. On the other hand is the policy pursued by the United States and their NATO allies, aimed at blocking the way to international cooperation and detente, a policy aimed at stepped up armaments and confrontation.

Dwelling on the unprecedented in its scale, propaganda campaign which accompanies the anti-communist, and anti-Soviet policy of Washington, Mr Dimitur Stanishev said: "It is with particular ferocity that the reactionary forces in the West are seeking to influence the situation in Poland, which counter-revolutionary forces are striving to drive back into the years of capitalism. The propaganda campaign in the West is seeking to accustom the public opinion in the Western countries to the thought of the possibility and even the unavoidability of nuclear war.

A serious source of tension and alarm in international life is the overt partnership taking shape of late between imperialism and the Chinese hegemonism, which includes also military cooperation, mainly between Beijing and Washington.

At present the hot beds of tension and conflict are not only smouldering but are also being (?fanned) up, new hotspots are kindled and maintained in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Only about two months ago, in front of the eyes of the whole world, the leadership of Israel directly aided by the aggressive circles in Washington, launched a wide and massive aggression against neighbouring Lebanon, and is currently conducting an essentially genocide policy against the Palestinian people and the people of Lebanon. In South-East Asia the imperialist and hegemonist forces continue to undermine the stability and the peaceful development of the region. The interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan is persisting. A traditional target of the imperialist policy of Washington in Latin America is socialist Cuba. At present the United States are threatening the people of Nicaragua as well.

Stressing that the reasonable outcome from the present international impasse can only be one -- namely the honest dialogue and negotiations, based upon the principles of equality and equal security, Mr Dimitur Stanishev said that therein lay the essence of the position maintained by the socialist community. He spoke also about the unprecedented anti-war movement in Western Europe, which is gradually growing to encompasse the United States and Japan, and the whole of the capitalist world. "At present", he said, "the most important factor in averting the looming threat of a new, and this time a nuclear war, is the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community." He stressed in conclusion that the socialist community has at its disposal all the necessary means to defend the freedom and the independence of its peoples.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MONGOLIA'S BATMONH

Filipov Toast at Dinner

AU021655 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Toast proposed by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at official dinner given in honor of the visiting Mongolian Government delegation headed by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers on 28 July in Sofia]

[Text] Dear Comrade Batmonh, dear Mongolian friends, comrades,

It is a great pleasure to most sincerely greet you on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as to wish you a pleasant and useful stay in our country.

Your visit is a new expression of the friendship between the BCP and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], as well as between our two countries and peoples.

We are well acquainted with the successes of the fraternal Mongolian people, we share the joy of all achievements, of the accelerated economic development in the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]. In an atmosphere of labor and political upsurge, the working people of Mongolia today are practically implementing the decisions of their party's 18th congress. With all our hearts we wish you even greater new successes along the path of socialist construction.

We are happy to greet you, dear friends, in a year when the Bulgarian people, along with all democratic and peace-loving people in the world, are celebrating the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of Bulgaria and of the BCP, the remarkable leader of the international communist and workers movement, the courageous fighter for the triumph of the ideas of socialism. We are celebrating this anniversary, which is so close to our hearts, in a creative and businesslike atmosphere, in days of persevering and creative labor devoted to the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress. The upsurge of socialist Bulgaria is an embodiment of Georgi Dimitrov's legacy for the prompt and successful construction of the socialist society in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

It is with deep satisfaction that we mark the successful development of our bilateral relations and cooperation in all sectors of sociopolitical life. This cooperation is based on the unshakable foundation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, the party and state leaders of our two countries, made a particularly important contribution to the consolidation and intensification of our relations. Proceeding in a spirit of friendship and full understanding, these relations are showing new qualitative and quantitative changes in our cooperation.

We are convinced that the talks which we are holding now will contribute to the implementation of the agreements reached between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Yumjaagyin Tsedenbal to further develop our mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation and introduce greater variety into the forms of this cooperation.

The fact that we both belong to CEMA is essential for our two countries' economic development. The international socialist division of labor has become a decisive factor in the accelerated economic intensification of all fraternal countries and in connection with achieving the highest technical and technological production standards; hence, the reliable guarantees for the increasingly full satisfaction of the working people's material and intellectual needs in our two countries.

The decisions of the 36th CEMA session played a great role in this respect. The session mapped out a policy of further coordination of the integration processes within the framework of our socialist community and in connection with intensifying the cooperation among fraternal countries.

Comrades, the implementation of our socioeconomic development plans is taking place amid a complicated and tense international situation. Owing to the most aggressive imperialist circles and, above all to the United States, serious barriers have been erected before the process of detente. The policy aimed at unprecedented rearmament, the desire to violate the existing strategic balance of forces to the detriment of the USSR, the striving to intensify confrontation and to increase distrust, is exacerbating the danger threatening worldwide peace and precipitating mankind toward nuclear disaster. Hotbeds of tension are being unleashed and maintained throughout the world and whole geographical areas are being declared spheres of "vital interests" of imperialism. Increasingly gross methods of interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states are being applied and overt forms of neocolonialism and apartheid in international relations are being used.

This adventurous policy, aimed against the interests of all states and peoples, is expressed in the recent events in Lebanon. Israel's barbaric attack against the population of Lebanon and the Palestinian people, the criminal policy of genocide directed against the Arab people of Palestine, encouraged and protected by the Reagan administration, has considerably complicated the already explosive situation in the Middle East.

The peace-loving, principled, and consistent foreign policy conducted by the USSR and by the other socialist community countries contrasts drastically with this policy, which is dangerous for the fate of mankind. The CPSU peace program is accepted as a common strategy for the struggle aimed at the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation throughout the world. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, containing the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, once more revealed in the most convincing manner the essence of the Leninist foreign policy of the USSR, whose 60th anniversary we will mark this year together with all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

We highly appreciate the MPR's active efforts for the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. The proposals submitted by the 18th MPRP Congress on drafting and signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in mutual relations among the states of Asia and of the Pacific zone is of particular importance in this context.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria unrelentingly and consistently devotes its efforts for the consolidation of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans. The idea of transforming this area into a nuclear-free zone, which our country is actively working for, represents part of the common peace strategy pursued by the socialist community -- a main factor in consolidating lasting peace and security throughout the world.

Once more expressing our confidence that your visit, Comrade Batmonh, will make a lasting impact upon the development of comprehensive Bulgarian-Mongolian cooperation, I propose a toast:

-- To the successes of the fraternal Mongolian people!

-- To the health of Comrades Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leaders!

-- To fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the MPR, between the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples!

-- To your health, dearest Comrade Batmonh!

-- To the health of all those present!

Cheers!

Batmonh Toast at Dinner

AU021751 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Toast proposed by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, at official dinner given in his honor by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, on 28 July in Sofia]

[Text] Dear Comrade Filipov, esteemed Bulgarian friends, comrades,

Permit me, above all, to express my most sincere gratitude to you, dear Comrade Filipov, for the invitation to pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded to me.

We are sincerely grateful to you for the kind words you have just addressed to our party and to the Mongolian people. Visiting your country, we are, as always, inspired by a feeling of deep satisfaction at the fact that we are among sincere friends.

We are happy to have an opportunity once more to get personally acquainted with the fraternal Bulgarian people's achievements in implementating the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and seeing their successes in building a developed socialist society.

Bulgaria during our time -- this is an industrialized, developed socialist country with a dynamically developing economy and culture. This country is actively participating in the international implementation of the socialist countries' economic integration and considerably contributes to increasing the power of socialism.

The foreign political activities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria most effectively contribute to the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and are in complete accord with the joint efforts of the fraternal countries. Our joint target is to remove the threat of a new world war and to consolidate detente, as well as to strengthen peace and universal security.

The centennial of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov -- the Bulgarian people's great son, the great Internationalist and outstanding leader of the Bulgarian workers movement, as well as tested leader of the international communist movement -- was recently celebrated. Along with the other Comintern leaders, Georgi Dimitrov greatly contributed to the development of the revolutionary movement in Mongolia and to the consolidation of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution. Communists and working people in our country, together with the Bulgarian people and with all progressive forces in the world, widely celebrated the anniversary of this remarkable revolutionary.

Relations of fraternal friendship exist between our two parties, countries and peoples. Those relations are marked by comprehensive and close cooperation, are constantly expanding and intensifying in the spirit of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The development of Mongolian-Bulgarian relations is a subject to which Comrade Yujaagyin Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are devoting their constant care. Their regular meetings and talks are constantly developing the shape and essence of our cooperation and giving them new impetus.

The friendship and cooperation treaty between the MPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed in 1967, whose 15th anniversary has been widely celebrated these days in our countries, is being constantly implemented.

The growth of our countries' economic potential is revealing new prospects for a future expansion of our cooperation in all sectors of life. The current 5-year plan period will undoubtedly become an important new landmark in our mutual cooperation.

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and on behalf of the MPR Government and people we once more express our sincere gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and to the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as to the Bulgarian people for their international support and assistance, which represents a valuable contribution to the national economic and cultural development of our country.

The MPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are an inseparable part of the policy of the socialist community. They are advancing side by side along the path of comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer to the other fraternal CEMA member-countries, and above all with the Soviet Union.

Comrade Yumjaagyin Tsedenbal declared as follows: "We are fully justified in saying that Bulgaria's and Mongolia's membership in the world of socialism and their joint loyalty to the banner of proletarian internationalism, their common love and respect for the great Soviet Union -- the first builder of communism -- all this makes us the closest and most sincere friends."

Dear comrades, we are forced to implement the new tasks of our countries' socioeconomic development under the complicated circumstances of a permanent aggravation of international tension. This tension is the result of the aggressive actions of the warmongering NATO circles, and above all of the present U.S. administration, which are overtly conducting an adventurous policy aimed at turning back the ascending development of mankind. These circles have recourse to direct threat of force and employ methods of economic and psychological warfare against the socialist countries. Washington is heading a dark reaction against everything that is progressive, just and sensible. Carried away by its imperialist ambitions, the United States is disregarding even the vital interests of its allies.

It is, however, particularly dangerous that the unreasonable actions of the U.S. administration are fully supported by the Beijing leadership.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are opposing the adventurous policy of the imperialist and hegemonist circles with their own policy of peaceful coexistence, intensification of detente and real disarmament.

The coordinated efforts of the fraternal countries in implementing this policy are proving their unanimous and active support for the active peace program for the eighties submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union is perseveringly struggling for the implementation of this program and is proposing numerous new constructive initiatives.

L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second special UN General Assembly disarmament session proclaims the USSR's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This initiative is of historical significance and once more confirms the USSR's resolve to defend peace and to prevent the threat of nuclear war. The Mongolian people accept with great satisfaction this new peace-loving step taken by the Soviet Union. The consistent stand of the USSR at the Soviet-American Geneva negotiations is determined by the Soviet Union's aspiration to achieve a limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, to restrict and cut down on strategic weapons.

Together with all progressive forces in the world the Mongolian people denounce the criminal aggression of the United States and Israel against the Arab people of Palestine. The firm and resolute stand of the Soviet Union, as set forth in Comrade Brezhnev's letter to U.S. President Reagan and in his answers to the questions of the daily PRAVDA, is particularly important in this context.

Our country, like the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other fraternal countries, fully supports the new initiatives submitted at the conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The vital interest of the MPR in maintaining peace and mutual understanding in Asia was specifically expressed in the proposal submitted at the MPRP 18th congress to draft and sign a convention on nonaggression and nonuse of force in the relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific zone.

Our party and the MPR Government express their sincere gratitude to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which, together with the other socialist community countries, renders practical support to our initiative.

I would like to close my address by expressing our firm confidence that our meetings and talks, dear Comrade Filipov, will serve to further intensify the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our parties, governments and peoples.

Permit me to propose the following toast:

-- To fraternal friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and BCP, the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples!

-- To new successes for the fraternal Bulgarian people in building and developing socialism!

-- To the health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council and general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and of Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Great People's Hural Presidium!

-- To the health of our dear Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

-- To the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries!

-- To peace throughout the world!

-- To the health of all here present!

Joint Communique Issued

AU0310055 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jul 82 pp 1, 6

[Communique on the official visit paid by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] to Bulgaria 28-29 July at the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers]

[Text] At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Jambyn Batmonh, Politburo member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] made an official friendly visit to Bulgaria 28-29 July 1982.

Jambyn Batmonh was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The talk was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid his respects to his memory. He also laid flowers at Vasil Kolarov's tomb.

The heads of governments of the MPR and Bulgaria had talks which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, brotherhood and full understanding. During the talks the sides exchanged information about the situation in their respective countries, exchanged view on the wide range of questions dealing with the development of bilateral relations and also discussed some topical, current international issues. The full identity of views on all problems discussed was stressed.

The chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers briefed the Bulgarian side on the progress of the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 18th MPRP Congress on the further acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and on the tasks facing the Mongolian people at the present stage of socialist construction in the MPR.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria informed the Mongolian side of the Bulgarian people's achievements in implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress.

The importance of the introduction of the new economic approach and its mechanism in all fields of the national economy for the fulfillment of the tasks mapped out by the Eighth 5-Year Plan was stressed.

The Mongolian side expressed great appreciation for the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in the construction of a developed socialist society.

The Bulgarian side expressed great appreciation for the achievements of the fraternal Mongolian people in the development of the country's productive forces as regards the fulfillment of the decisions adopted at the 18th MPRP Congress.

The sides examined the state and prospects of developing Mongolian-Bulgarian relations. The intensive development of the bilateral relations on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was emphasized. Meetings and talks between the heads of the parties and states, Comrades Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Todor Zhivkov, and agreements achieved during them were of exceptional importance for strengthening fraternal friendship and the development of all-round cooperation between the two countries.

During the talks the two sides noted with profound satisfaction the consolidation and expansion of relations between the BCP and MPRP, the further development of the traditional, fruitful cooperation between the two fraternal parties. The mutual wish was stressed of the BCP and the MPRP to continue also in the future to further intensify and perfect these relations of cooperation and even more to intensify the exchange of experience and information on questions of socialist construction in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the MPR.

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers stressed the great importance of regular contacts between parliaments, governments and ministries, as well as departments of the two countries for the comprehensive development of Bulgarian-Mongolian relations. Common interest was expressed in the further intensification of these relations and the resolve to encourage direct contacts between states and social organizations of both countries.

The heads of government of the MPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria considered the state of bilateral economic relations in the period after the meeting of the party and state delegations which was held in 1979, and the course of implementing the economic and scientific-technical cooperation program between the MPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period 1981-1985 and for the further period, and also discussed the top-priority questions of the further development and consolidation of the mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the agreements of principle achieved at the highest level are being successfully implemented. They play a decisive role in the work of the Bulgarian-Mongolian Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and in the work of the central planning organs and departments.

It was noted at the same time that the basic measures of economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR for the 1981-85 period are being implemented and are producing practical results. The enterprises built in the MPR with the cooperation of both countries are producing the goods envisaged by the projects. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is rendering valuable assistance in training Mongolian cadres and is sending highly qualified specialists to the MPR. The exchange of goods between the two countries is growing. The scientific-technical cooperation is successfully developing and direct links between ministries and departments in both countries are being intensified.

Positive evaluation was expressed as regards the results of joint efforts in the geology sectors, the prospecting for certain kinds of mineral raw materials on MPR territory, and the creation of the first joint enterprise Mongolbulgarmetal.

The activities of the Bulgarian-Mongolian Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation were positively evaluated. This committee plays a role in the development of the two countries' mutual foreign economic relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR expressed deep appreciation for the coordination of their national economic plans, which contributes to the further development and intensification of mutually advantageous cooperation and stresses the necessity of raising this cooperation to a higher level, to a qualitatively new stage in the spirit of the decisions adopted by the 36th CEMA session. The central planning organs were assigned the task of working out and exchanging by the end of 1982, on the basis of the acting cooperation program, preliminary projects on the development of cooperation during the forthcoming plan period.

It was agreed to pay particular attention to the coordination of national economic plans as regards the elaboration of proposals on the further expansion of cooperation in the geological sector, in agriculture, light industry and construction materials, as well as in the building of new projects in the MPR.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR attach great importance to the development of cooperation in the scientific, cultural and educational sectors. For this purpose the two sides will act in favor of a comprehensive intensification of contacts between cultural and scientific institutions in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the MPR.

The MPR Council of Ministers chairman expressed his deep gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the international assistance and support accorded to the MPR in its socialist construction.

The sides discussed the present international situation and the tasks facing the socialsit countries under conditions of the current aggravation of tension in the world. The significance of unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, their principled and consistent peaceful external policy for ensuring peace and security of peoples was underlined.

Both sides resolutely came out against the aggressive policy of imperialist circles, with the United States at the head, aimed at confrontating the socialist community, increasing offense against the forces of progress, national and social liberation and escalating the arms race designed to provide their military-strategic superiority over the socialist community countries. They stated that this adventurous course, reaffirmed at the NATO Council session in Bonn and at the Versailles meeting of heads of the major imperialist states, seriously threatens international peace and the security of peoples.

The MPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria denounced the NATO decision to deploy American medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe. They also expressed grave anxiety over the growth in many regions of Asia of a number of military bases and installations designed for stationing American nuclear missiles. A hope was expressed that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of the medium-range nuclear weapons and of strategic armaments would lead to mutually acceptable agreements on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

The heads of government of Mongolia and Bulgaria stressed that the obligation of the Soviet Union not to use (?nuclear weapons) first and its constructive initiatives, including the proposal to freeze quantitatively and qualitatively all kinds of strategic weapons of the USSR and the United States, are an important step toward averting a nuclear war threat and strengthening confidence in international relations.

The MPR and Bulgaria consider that the U.N. General Assembly second special session on disarmament could not adopt concrete decisions due to the obstructioninst position of the United States and other NATO countries striving to achieve rearmament, military superiority and world supremacy. The MPR and Bulgaria have, as all other socialist community countries have, again expressed their invariable readiness to limit, reduce and prohibit all kinds of weapons on a mutually justifiable basis.

The sides pointed out the necessity of strictly observing in full measure of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference for strengthening peace and security in Europe and for the development of peaceful cooperation among European states in different spheres. The sides spoke out for the achievement of agreements at the Madrid meeting on calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Mongolia and Bulgaria resolutely condemed the attempts of imperialist forces to exploit the inner difficulties of Poland for conducting anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaigns and for undermining the foundations of socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

The Mongolian side highly assessed the consistent peace-loving policy of Bulgaria and expressed support of its initiatives aimed at turning the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear free zone.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly evaluated Mongolia's contribution to strengthening peace, security, and mutual understanding in Asia and expressed its support of the MPR proposal to work out and sign a convention of mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific.

The two sides welcomed the constructive Soviet proposals set forth by Leonid Brezhnev in Tashkent, seeing in them a good basis for the consolidation of peace and stability on the Asian Continent.

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers voiced their full support for the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for their independence, for consolidation of peace in Southest Asia and for the establishment of good-neighbourly relations and cooperation among the states of the region. They welcomed the new initiatives of the three fraternal states, which were advanced at the recent conference of foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City.

The heads of government of the MPR and Bulgaria strongly condemned the barbarous aggression of Israel against Lebanon and the policy of genocide pursued by Tel Aviv in regard to the Arab people of Palestine with the political, economic and military support of Washington. In this connection they fully supported the assessments contained in Leonid Brezhnev's message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and spoke out for the immediate stopping of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

The MPR and People's Republic of Bulgaria voiced their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national and social liberation against all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism, hegemonism, racism and apartheid.

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers expressed confidence that the agreements reached during the talks would promote further widening and deepening of friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and the BCP, between the two countries and peoples, and would contribute to the common cause of strengthening fraternal relations of the socialist community countries.

Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, invited Grisha Filipov, chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Council of Ministers, for an official friendly visit to Mongolia. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Telegram of Thanks

AU021044 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of MInisters, have received the following telegram from Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Great People's Hural Presidium, and from Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, on behalf of the Great People's Hural Presidium and on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, as well as on our own behalf, we are expressing to you and through you to the BCP Central Committee, to the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of bulgaria, the most sincere gratitude for the cordial congratulations and best wishes which you convey to the Mongolian communists and to our people, as well as for the kind words addressed to our party and country on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

It is with great satisfaction that we note the steady increase and intensification of Mongolian-Bulgarian fraternal friendship and of cooperation between our two fraternal countries. This friendship and cooperation is growing and strengthening from day to day in the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the MRP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed in 1967, whose 15th anniversary was recently celebrated in both our countries.

Taking advantage of this occasion we convey to you, to the communists and to all working people in Bulgaria our best wishes for even greater new successes in the work devoted to the practical implementation of the 12th BCP Congress decisions in your country and to the construction of developed socialism in Bulgaria.

POLISH FUNCTIONARIES VISIT ON WORKING VACATION

WA031200 Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Functionaries of the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs, with their wives, who showed heroism and selflessness in the struggle against the counterrevolution in the People's Republic of Poland, spent their vacation in Bulgaria at the invitation of the minister of internal affairs.

During their stay in the ministry's spa facilities in Nesebur, as well as during their trips to Varna and Kiten, they met with high functionaries of the Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Affairs. At these meetings the Polish comrades were briefed on the conditions in which the officers of the Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Affairs are carrying out their duties in accordance with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. The Polish comrades were warmly and cordially received everywhere by the officers of the Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Affairs who assured them that the Bulgarian Chekists are fulfilling the behests of Georgi Dimitrov and are firmly defending the cause of socialism as well as the international traditions of the BCP. On departure the Polish colleagues sent a letter of thanks to the Bulgarian minister of internal affairs (published below). The letter reflects ample optimism and readiness to defend the positions of socialism in Poland.

Esteemed Comrade Minister,

In leaving the territory of hospitable Bulgaria, on behalf of the group of functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Polish People's Republic who visited in Nesebur, thanks to your nice invitation, I beg you to accept our most cordial thanks for the opportunity you offered us to relax following the difficulties we encountered in our struggle to defend the socialist aspect of our motherland. The hospitality, the cordial friendship and the attention with which we were surrounded will live for a long time in our memory.

We can assure you that all officers at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, in carrying out their patriotic and international duty, are standing firmly at their post to protect socialism. Together with the organs of order and security of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, we are ready to bar all attempts of imperialism to weaken the unity of the socialist community and to alter the status quo in Europe.

With proletarian greetings,

[Signed] Colonel Dr Jerzy Gruba, commander of Katowice Voivodship, leader of the group that sojourned in the People's Republic of Bulgaria

BCP MESSAGE READ AT GUYANESE PARTY CONGRESS

AU031936 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Georgetown, Aug 3 (BTA) -- At the 21st Congress of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, a message of greetings was read on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, by the member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Krum Vasilev.

The Bulgarian communists, reads the message, know and hold in high esteem the commitment of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They know and hold in high esteem your struggle for unity of both the working class, and of all the progressive forces in Guyana upon the basis of a democratic, anti-imperialist programme.

"At present, in the eighties, the main threat to mankind is posed by the thermo-nuclear catastrophe, the bearer of which is the American imperialism and the task of tasks is to set up a common front of the anti-war, peace-loving forces, of all, who are aware that peaceful co-existence has no other reasonable alternative".

It is stressed at the end of the message of greetings that the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people will continue to make their active contributions to the settlement of this task, the most important task at present. The Bulgarian communists are and will remain in solidarity with the struggle of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana for peace, democracy and socialism.

PRESS NOTES ILINDEN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY 2 AUG

AU031234 [Editorial Report] The Sofia dailies RABOTNICHESKO DELO, OTECHESTEEN FRONT and TRUD in Bulgarian on 2 August carry articles commemorating the 79th anniversary of the beginning of the Ilinden Uprising organized in 1903 against the Ottoman Empire by the population in Macedonia, which at that time was under Ottoman occupation.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries on page 5 an 800-word article by Stayko Trifonov, entitled "Self-Sacrifice for the Sake of Freedom -- the 79th Anniversary of the Beginning of the Ilinden Uprising." The article describes the historical background of the events and the role played by Gotse Delchev and Yane Sandanski, leaders of the Military Macedonian Odrin Revolutionary Organization, known under the acronym VMORO, in preparing the uprising. It describes the organizational measures adopted in preparing the uprising and the discussions preceding their adoption, during which the leaders of the revolutionary organization came to the conclusion that "the Bulgarians in Macedonia have already decided to start the insurrection and they must be assisted." The article closes by calling the uprising "one of the climaxes of the people's national liberation struggle and a bright symbol of heroism and self-sacrifice."

OTECHESTVEN FRONT carries on the front page an 800-word article by Maya Vaptsarova, entitled "The Banner of the Uprising" also devoted to the anniversary of the Ilinden Uprising. It contains biographical notes on the teacher, Vasil Teofilov, one of the revolutionaries, who designed the banner of the uprising with the inscription: "Freedom or Death." An editorial note following the article announces that excerpts from Teofilov's diary will be published in the next OTECHESTVEN FRONT issue.

TRUD carries on page 3 a 2,000-word excerpt from a book by Kostadin Kyulyumov entitled "Skender Voyvoda," which is being prepared for publication and is devoted to the Ilinden Uprising, in particular to Rafael Solomon. According to an editorial note, from 1895 to 1896 Solomon "served as contact man of the VMORO in Salonika and in the Sofia office of the organization," having adopted the pseudonym of "Skender Beg." The excerpt published in TRUD deals with the exploits of Solomon and his companions during the Ilinden Uprising.

HUSAK, BREZHNEV CRIMEA MEETING REPORTED

LD040856 Prague CTK in English 0807 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Prague [No date as received] -- The Crimean meetings between Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev always bring new suggestions for the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and this year, too, the two leaders discussed the implementation of agreements between their countries, RUDE PRAVO said today.

Discussing international issues, Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev said that the present U.S. administration bears full responsibility for the tense situation of the world. Its adventurous policy is the chief source of complications in the international field.

The paper recalled that the two heads of state demanded immediate halt to the criminal Israeli aggression against Lebanon and to the siege of Beirut.

Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev reminded responsible political officials of their duty to stop the dangerous escalation of international tension and to strengthen confidence between countries with different social systems, RUDE PRAVO concluded.

STROUGAL RECEIVES KUWAITI MINISTER 3 AUGUST

LD031658 Prague CTK in English 1502 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here on Tuesday Kuwait's State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn to discuss bilateral relations and the Middle East situation.

The two statesmen appreciated the favourable development of Czechoslovak-Kuwaiti relations and stressed that all obstacles preventing further dynamic cooperation must be eliminated.

They also condemned the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PEACE MARCH '82 HIGHLIGHTED

AU031555 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Lubomir Trefny article: "Peace Is Our Common Property; We Welcome the Participants in the Peace March '82 on Our Teritory"]

[Excerpt] Bratislava -- Like the culmination of the Peace March '82 in Vienna, which has been timed to coincide with the 37th anniversary of the bombing of the Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the date of the Wrold Congress of Peace Forces in Prague also has its substantiation: It will take place in the year for which it has been planned to carry out the NATO Council's decision to deploy almost 600 American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. "We expect," Comrade J. Svirec [deputy chairman of the Slovak Peace Council] stated, "the World Congress of Peace Forces to be able to effectively contribute in this respect toward shaping public opinion and toward a yet more emphatic escalation of the wave of aversion among the broadest strata of progressive public to the NATO pact's criminal intentions."

The Czechoslovak peace movement, and the peace movement in socialist countries in general, is often accused from beyond the Western borders of our fatherland of a lack of radicalism, of an absence of mass peace actions in the streets of our cities, such as we have been recently witnessing more and more frequently in the West.

In connection with information about the Peace March '82, these matters have been dealt with a few days ago by Fedor Gulla, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic, at a press conference in Bratislava. "Our fight for peace," he said, "quite understandably has other forms than the fight for peace in the West, where it is frequently linked with the fight against the consequences of economic crisis, against inflation and unemployment. Our fight is most specifically expressed in our full support for the official policy of our party and our state, in full support for the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. We are fighting for peace by quite specific deeds, by our way of thinking and acting, by our behavior and our work. All the forces in the world which are sincerely concerned about the future of our planet and of all mankind, and which have a sense of the present generation's responsibility for the fate of future generations, can be certain of our support and assistance."

The truth of these ideas has been proved time and again, by the specific deeds of our citizens. Now, for all of 4 days, we in our country, a country with rich traditions of an antiwar peace movement, in the organizing country of the World Congress of peace forces and of the session of the World Peace Council, will have an opportunity to meet and talk to the participants in the peace March '82, whose route we have been closely following by means of the reports of press agencies and live reports. It is a precious and rather infrequent opportunity for us to add, in this way, our voices to the movement for peace and mankind's future. Because peace is our common property; it is the most important prerequisite of our existence.

More on Peace March

AU031549 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Aug 82 p 1

["KB" -signed report: "Jointly for Life, Against War; We Welcome the Participants in the International Peace March '82 in the CSSR"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 1 Aug -- The international Peace March '82, which set off last week from Moscow to Vienna, will enter Czechoslovak territory on Monday afternoon from the Soviet Union.

Apart from the Czechs and Slovaks the march has been joined by the Soviet people, by Swedes, Norwegians, Danes and Finns -- a few days ago, together with their fellow citizens, these last participated in a similar march from Stockholm to Khatyn in Belorussia -- and also by Americans, Austrians, the Portuguese, Japanese, Mongolians and by representatives of other peoples.

Originally a so-called peace festival was planned in Vienna for 6 August, the anniversary of the destruction of Hiroshima. Its organizers -- certain British and Austrian so-called peace figures, wanted to abuse the meeting, to fill it with a different content and to attempt to drive a wedge into the peace movement. But as soon as they realized that marches from the socialist countries were also aiming for Vienna, they judged that their plan was under threat; and they preferred to cancel this provocation.

Both in Europe and other continents, the peace defenders are not slackening their efforts even now, after several days of high peace waves on the occasion of the UN General Assembly second session on disarmament at the beginning of June. The current, numerous actions are proof of this. The majority of those participating in these actions are honestly striving to consolidate the unity of peace forces and thus also to achieve a higher joint action ability.

It is our sincere endeavor, too, to contribute to strengthening this unity and mutual understanding. Simultaneously, by coorganizing the Peace March '82, we are starting preparations for the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against a Nuclear War, which Prague will be hosting next June. We will publicize its ideas in Vienna, where our participants in the march will be carrying the peace message of the Czechoslovak people

MILAN KUBAT ON ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY

AU030815 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 29 Jul p 7

[Unattributed interview with Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry: "Emphasis on Electronics" -- reprinted from the Kosic VECER evening daily; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] At the end of the working meeting between the chairmen of the two parts of the Intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, CSSR Deputy Premier V. Hula and Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N. Talyzin signed a protocol in Kosice summarizing the results of the negotiations.

The solemn act was also attended by Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry. We asked him for an interview:

[Question] What are the prospects for cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR in the electrotechnical and electronics industries and what results can be expected?

[Answer] In keeping with an agreement concluded between the two governments, we are building -- at the cost of more than Kcs500 million -- a plant for the production of asynchronous electromotors. The new plant will -- from 1986 on -- manufacture electromotors designed in a joint design workshop with Soviet experts from the Uzhgorod and Luninc enterprises. The two sides are planning to produce not only electromotors but also special purpose technological equipment utilizing robotics, automated production control systems with the help of computers, storage and transportation systems utilizing internationally standardized containers and the standardized crating of motors.

Documents are also being worked out for cooperation in electronics, radio technology and other sectors of high voltage technology.

[Question] The share of the East Slovak region in overall electrotechnical production is less than 5 percent. That is not much. What role will the East Slovak region and, specifically, Kosice play in the expansion of the electrotechnical base?

[Answer] Our ministry discussed this problem last autumn with Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the CPSL Regional Committee. Above all, we want to expand those enterprises and institutes that are already in the region -- the ZPA [machinery and automation plants] in Presov, the Tesla plant in Stropkov, the Kosice branch of the Brno institute for research in electrical rotary machines and so forth. We also are contemplating taking under our auspices the Nova Ves plant producing nuclear technology. In Roznava we want to manufacture electric furnaces and electric heating equipment. In 1986 construction will begin in our city of a plant which will manufacture basic equipment for nuclear powerplants. Before production starts, a training center will be set up for a plant manufacturing control panels for automation and regulation, utilizing semiconductor technology.

LEUSCHNER VIEWS NEGATIVE BALANCE OF U.S. POLICY

DW031205 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Guenter Leuschner foreign-political weekly review]

[Excerpt] If there can be no doubt about the proper timing of Brezhnev's urgent appeal, then there can also be no doubt about the proper addresses, because if anyone has the means and possibilities to stop the aggressor at the last moment before the tragedy is completed, it is the United States. Everybody knows these means, everybody is aware of the military aid to Israel and their economic dependence on the United States, as well as Washington's political influence on Tel Aviv. If the United States intervened and resolutely said no, the aggressors would not dare oppose them for the West to sometimes talk about Israel's obstinancy toward U.S. wishes is, frankly speaking, bluff. A dog still wags its tail and not vice versa.

The United States has previously not only failed to intervene but through its behavior, including at the UN, factually encouraged the aggressor. Will it continue to do that now that Israel is preparing for what Israeli politicians themselves have called the final solution? Will it assume responsibility -- as Comrade Brezhnev wrote in his message -- for having failed to stop the aggressor even though it could have done that? Will it really burden its conscience with the lasting stain of the total destruction of Beirut? Is it aware of the consequences that its further silence, sufferenace or approval of this genocide will have, including for the United States? No one would absolve the United States of this responsibility. Do we really have to point to Vietnam?

Leonid Brezhnev's message to Ronald Reagan is a very serious appeal at a very serious moment. The United States must respond to it -- quickly and without subterfuge, above all, without empty words and tactics; quickly, before it is too late.

For the West to mediate more and more often on the negative balance of the U.S. foreign policy in the past 2 years, is, naturally not the only, but one of the results of Washington's role in this conflict. Egon Bahr as well as other politicians did that recently. In fact, those who wonder with whom Washington has good and uncomplicated relations will have a hard time finding anyone. Apart from Israel and a few Latin American dictatorships there is not much to be found. Hostility or regimentation, recklessness and imperialist big power politics have long ceased to characterize only its relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries. They also determine the U.S. policy in general and even its relationship with its closest allies.

The steel quarrel between the United States and the European Community and the fierce fight about the so-called pipeline embargo are possibly just the top of an iceberg. The West European governments fear they could be dragged into even more dangerous whirlpools of American incalculabilities and adventures.

True, some chiefs of government are soothingly trying to talk about a family quarrel which will be settled sooner or later. But such appeasing remarks are probably designed rather for the public and supposed to hush up the real degree of uneasiness.

On the one hand, they have their own national interests and do not want to appear in the role of a satellite. On the other hand, Washington's reckless policy creates moods in the West European countries, which boil down to the demand that these own national interests be defended more consistently, and this also in fields where loyalty to NATO has been an absolute rule. The stance on disarmament issues is an example. Doubts are growing not only about the U.S. desire to seriously negotiate in Geneva but also about the data published by the Pentagon on the military power ratio. By order of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation a former Bundeswehr general last week presented a study in which he comes to the conclusion that what NATO has said for decades about an alleged conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pact states is a lie based on a manipulation of facts. Almost at the same time an arms expert in the United States arrived at similar conclusions.

Such statements, however, virtually kill the holy cows of Western propaganda which are the basis of the entire argumentation regarding the alleged necessity of the arms race. Once the citizens in the FRG and other West European countries realize what huge structure of lies was created here to make them pay cash, the existing foundations of the U.S. as well as the other NATO states' policies will be disrupted.

MUNICH PAPER ON NATIONAL SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES

DW031300 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 3 Aug 82 p 4

[Helmut Loelhoeffel dispatch: "All Told It's Not So Bad"]

[Text] Berlin/GDR, 2 August -- Granted that regularly recurring Western press reports on supply shortcomings in the GDR are credible, those directly affected do not realy succumb to the feeling of an imminent catastrophe which is occasionally thus disseminated in the West. The people living between the Elbe and the Oder have long grown accustomed to the situation where many things are not at all or only rarely on sale and where it is necessary to stand in line for many commodities. On the whole there is less variety of goods than in the West; stable supply and equal distribution. Additional gaps crop up because many people hoard supplies when something goes on sale that has not been available for quite some time.

It is possible, nevertheless, to find other reasons, too, for the chronic irregularities in the consumer supply. They can be found in the sluggish planned economy which is incapable of adapting quickly to new changes in foreign and domestic economic development or to new requirements. Another factor is the continuing shortage of foreign exchange on the part of the GDR, which is poor in raw materials and dependent on imports. A few facts during the past several weeks may help complete the picture. In Potsdam several cargoes of strawberries spoiled because the allotted diesel ration had been exhausted and no more was available for further transportation. Sometimes there is no Pilsener beer along the Baltic Sea coast because there is a lack of yeast and malt. In a Dresden department store patrons went on a sit-down strike and created a row when they found out that beer just delivered had been sold "secretly." Elsewhere, too, there were shortages of the refreshing beverage on several hot days this summer. In Plauen butchers sold only 150 grams of pork per person. The fat content of the milk was reduced from 2.5 to 2.2 percent throughout the GDR, but so was the price, by M0.04 to M0.66 per liter. Saxons complain that there is no longer any coffee cream. Butter deliveries were canceled in the north, and in the Erzgebirge region sugar was suddenely lacking for weeks.

Word of all this spreads quickly, wild rumors crop up, many people grumble and complain. Anyone reading the official statistics, however, would find it hard to see any reason for explosive irritation. With a per-capita consumption of 90 kilograms of meat, 15 kilograms of butter and 200 eggs a year the GDR is about on the same level with the Federal Republic, and the rate of increase in meat consumption by GDR citizens in the past decade, which reached 33 percent, was enormous. The East-West gap in the consumption of fresh vegetables and tropical fruit, in contrast, remains considerable. In this connection it is necessary to take into account that prices of basic foodstuffs in the GDR are kept low and stable through state subsidies, but also that a GDR household must spend one third of its income on foodstuffs while a West German family requires only one fourth for that purpose.

General Secretary Erich Honecker, speaking before the SED Central Committee in late June rather clearly drew attention to weak points: meat supply must be organized "strictly in keeping with decisions," fruits, vegetables and potatoes must be channeled "to fresh supply and processing without any losses," and it is necessary "everywhere to adapt to requirements of the season" in the supply of beverages. These critical hints would have hardly been necessary had everything been in a proper state.

Honecker told the people that they must produce more and improve quality with less input. But how? The high rates of increase in the economic plans obviously were put down without regard for the potential effects of external economics. The official attempts at explaining the lag behind the plan targets -- NATO's arms buildup and the U.S. trade war against the socialist states -- do not suffice. The GDR has tied itself up with trade partners in the capitalist camp so strongly that it must, for example, constantly export more meat to fill its foreign exchange coffers. But too few high-quality industrial goods are produced because the technology is backward and the quality of the goods is inadequate for potential buyers in the West. Besides, the East Berlin state treasury needs a large portion of the foreign exchange collected to pay interest abroad and repay debts.

The GDR national economy's situation is being aggravated by the weaknesses of a mismanaged agriculture. Granted, the statisticians register remarkable production increases and at a good level compared with international standards. Yet, fodder needs to be imported as before. Cautious attempts to mitigate the harmful consequences of the radical separation of livestock breeding and crop growing farms so far have ended up only in failures: The stock of pigs dropped by 10 percent and the cows produced 5 percent less milk on the average. The compulsion to save fuel has affected not only agriculture, but the trade and supply enterprises as well. Drastic cuts in gasoline and diesel allocations time and again have interfered with deliveries by the established deadlines and to the right places in keeping with desired assortments and with existing demands. All told the GDR is not making a bad showing on the international level with its 3-percent increase in the national income. In the political sense the supply situation is not critical, let alone comparable to the conditions prevalent in Poland or in Romania. Still, the declining growth cannot be distributed as generously as Honecker had promised the people 11 years ago when he became SED boss.

PROTEST ISSUED ON DESTRUCTION OF BORDER MARKERS

LD031650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Aug (ADN) -- There was a serious provocation against the GDR state frontier on 30 July 1982 in the Hohengandern region of Heiligenstadt District. The perpetrator, operating from the FRG, entered the sovereign territory of the GDR, destroyed border security installations and damaged several border markers set up on sovereign GDR territory to clearly delineate the state frontier.

This fresh attack occurred in a section in which GDR border security installations had already been destroyed on 24 June 1982.

The GDR's permanent mission in the FRG has lodged a strong protest at the federal chancellor's office against these provocative actions and demanded that the guilty be punished. The expectation was also expressed that effective measures will be taken to put a stop to activities of this kind which contravene international law.

OFFICIAL TALKS OPEN WITH IRANIAN MINISTER

LD021626 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Aug (ADN) -- Official talks began in Berlin on Monday between government delegations of the GDR and the Islamic Republic of Iran. They are led by GDR Minister of Chemical Industry Guenther Wyschowfsky and Minister of Industries of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mostafa Hoshemi. Opportunities for expanding mutually advantageous economic cooperation were discussed during the talks. On the same day Guenther Wyschowfsky hosted a dinner in honour of Mostafa Hashemi and those accompanying him.

POLISH LEADERS SEND NOTE TO HONECKER, STOPH

LD032148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Aug (ADN) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, have sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers:

We cordially thank you for sending good wishes on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of People's Poland. Founded on the idea of Marxism-Leninism, relations of friendship and all-round cooperation -- which count among the lasting achievements of our parties, represent an historic contribution to peaceful cooperation between nations and serve to strengthen the socialist community and the stabilization of peace in Europe -- are developing well between our states and peoples. We take this opportunity to send you best wishes for continued success on the road of socialist development in the GDR.

HONECKER GREETS JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS

AU031238 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 August 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a congratulatory telegram signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee, and Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee, on their election.

The telegram to Kenji Miyamoto reads as follows:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I congratulate you on your election as chairman of the JCP Central Committee. I wish you success and personal well-being in your responsible work.

The telegram to Tetsuzo Fuwa reads as follows:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I congratulate you on your election as chairman of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee. I wish you success and personal well-being in your responsible work.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT -- Some 45 percent of the grain crop and almost 86 percent of rape have been harvested in the GDR. Apart from Schwerin Bezirk where the harvest of this domestic oil seed was completed yesterday, major areas have yet to be cut in the Rostock and Neubrandenburg Bezirke. Summer catch crops are being sown now on 900,000 hectares of the cleared fields. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 3 Aug 82]

REPORT ON PEACE MARCH '82 IN MISKOLC 3 AUG

LD032032 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 3 (MTI) -- "We Hungarians, together with the participants of the peace march and the hundreds of millions of peace-lovers, say no to those who pursue armament. We do not want war, and we believe in the success of the peace fight for disarmament", said Barna Nagy Sarkadi, general secretary of the Hungarian Peace Council, at a peace rally held on Tuesday at north Hungarian Miskolc, with the participation of members of the "March for Peace '82" and several thousand Hungarian youths.

Ervin Kiss, member of the county Borsid Presidium of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and teacher of the heavy industry technical university of Miskolc, said in his speech at the rally:

"Two alternatives face humanity, that of war and annihilation or that of peace. There is no doubt that the determining majority of humanity, together with those of us living in this area, desire peace and life. Every progressive force has to cooperate in order for this wish to succeed. 'March for peace '82 serves this aim, as its participants demand guaranteeing the peaceful future of humanity."

Several of the participants of the "March for Peace '82" also spoke at the rally.

Soviet peace fighter Valentina Lyubomudrova, teacher at the Moscow University and international lawyer, said that the future of the Soviet people, and of every people in the world, depends on safeguarding peace. Therefore, the "March for Peace '82", which set off from Stockholm and progresses through almost all Europe, is of considerable significance, just as the peace rally in Miskolc. She emphasized: The government of the Soviet Union announced, preceding everyone in the world, that it will not use nuclear weapons, that it will fight for reducing armaments, for disarmament, for eliminating further nuclear experiments. However, there are no indications from the United States that it wishes to follow this sober initiative, therefore the peace fight has to be further strengthened.

Anna Lumba, language teacher of the University of Bombay, declared support for the targets of the peace march on behalf of the people of India. Greek teacher Apostolos Nikos emphasized the need of observing the norms of justice.

Following the several-hours long peace march and rally, the participants of the "Peace March '82" left Miskolc.

LEBANESE CP DELEGATION VISITS 28-29 JULY

AU022023 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Communique on Visit by a Delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party led by (Nadim Abdel Samad), member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, visited our country 28-29 July. The delegation included Politburo member (Georges Battal).

The delegation was received by Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department, had talks with the delegation.

At their talks, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual agreement, the two parties' representatives exchanged views on the international situation -- primarily on problems of the Middle East area and the latest developments in the Lebanese crisis. They delved into topical issues of the international workers movement and the means to develop cooperation between the two parties.

They stressed that safeguarding the results of detente, restraining the arms race and preserving world peace constitute the most important task in the present tense world situation. They expressed their concern over the situation that has developed in and around Lebanon, which seriously endangers the peace and security of the world and the peoples of the area. They condemned the aggression of the Israeli leadership, supported by extremist imperialist circles, and aggression that demands great sacrifices, against the Republic of Lebanon and the Palestinian Arab people. They adopted a position in favour of an immediate cessation of the armed Israeli occupation, an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanese territories and the guarantee of the sovereignty and territorial unity of the Republic of Lebanon. They noted that a durable and just settlement of the Middle East crisis can only be accomplished through negotiations and by observing the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. They stressed the importance of strengthening the unity of the Arab countries and their concerted action.

The MSZMP representatives reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese communists and other progressive forces and the Palestinian Arab people against Israeli aggression.

They reviewed interparty relations and expressed their willingness to intensify cooperation.

The Lebanese Communist Party delegation departed from Budapest on Thursday.

BRIEFS

INSURANCE CLAIMS FOR AGRICULTURE -- The state insurance enterprise paid approximately 600 million forints during the first half of 1982 to cover damages suffered by large agricultural enterprises. This is seven percent less than during the first half of last year. However, according to the specialists of the insurance enterprise, this sum will be considerably increased by compensation for hail and storm damage at the beginning of July. The greatest loss was suffered as a result of inland water on 120,000 hectares; hail destroyed the crops on approximately 76,000 hectares; the winter and spring frost damage hit relatively smaller areas. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 2 Aug 82 LD]

PERUVIAN SOCIALIST DELEGATION -- At the invitation of the PPF National Council, a delegation of the Peruvian Revolutionary Socialist Party led by Sen Enrique Bernales, the party's secretary general, visited Hungary from 21 to 24 July. During the visit, the delegation had talks with PPF Secretary Dr Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi; met with Istvan Varga, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Relations Department, and Mrs Sandor Komoroczky, head of a major department of the Ministry of Culture and Education; and conferred at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The delegation was received by National Assembly Vice President Janos Peter. The delegation departed our country on Saturday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Jul 82 p 3 AU]

REAGAN, SPEAKES' COMMENTS ON SANCTIONS REPORTED

LD031938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] During a meeting with representatives of American farmers, President Ronald Reagan referred to Polish affairs, stating that he was encouraged by the signs of easing of the state of martial law in Poland. He does not rule out that conditions in Poland may improve to such a degree that he would be able to lift economic sanctions. Nonetheless, Ronald Reagan still maintained that there is no cause for joy over what is happening in Poland. Speaking on this subject, White House Spokesman Larry Speakes stated that the President was encouraged by official statements by Warsaw. The spokesman also stated that a decision of the possible lifting of the embargo on deliveries of equipment for the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline may depend on Soviet policy overall, not just on the situation in Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS U.S. PIPELINE SANCTIONS

LD030832 Warsaw PAP in English 0731 GMT 3 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 3 Aug -- Writing about the "contract of the century" (gas for pipes) TRYBUNA LUDU said that when imposing embargo on the supplies of equipment for the USSR, "Reagan and his advisers took no account of important factors: determination and will of partners to implement the construction of the pipeline despite difficulties and scientific and technical possibilities of the USSR.

"When declaring economic sanctions, Reagan did not appreciate scientific and technical potential of the USSR and its experience in the construction of gas pipelines.

"There is still another factor that was not taken into account in Washington, namely, the sense of pride of Soviet nations. If till the declaration of sanctions it was a matter between Soviet economic institutions and organizations and their Western partners, today the commissioning of the gas pipeline on schedule is a nationwide problem, a matter of honour and prestige of Soviet workers, engineers and scientists.

"A special resolution of the CPSU CC and the Soviet Government created necessary conditions and priorities for commissioning the gas pipeline on time to ensure that Soviet gas reaches Western Europe already in 1984 as provided for by the agreement," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS WARSAW PACT RELATIONS

LD031058 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 03 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Aug (PAP) -- The alliance of the Polish People's Republic and the USSR in the Warsaw pact reliably guarantees the inviolability of Poland's frontiers, the integrity of its territory and the preservation of the political-territorial order in Europe which came about as a result of the victory over Nazi invaders and postwar developments, Si Dombrowa writes in ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

It is not true that it is only ideology or concepts of state structure which give rise to the need for the Polish-Soviet alliance and our participation in the Warsaw Treaty. These are important factors, but our state and national interests are of no less significance.

For Poland's foreign policy participation in the political military alliance means that the international situation has to be viewed in a wider context than purely our own interests, in the context of the security of the alliance as a whole.

Since 13 December last year, we have been patiently restoring our international position both within the Warsaw Pact and in relation to our foreign partners. With this aim, the present crisis situation in Poland should be overcome as soon as possible. At the same time, together with our allies, we shall continue consistently to strive for an improvement in the climate of international relations which has deteriorated in recent years, particularly between East and West, the author writes in conclusion.

BEJGER MEETS PZPR OFFICIALS FROM GDANSK FIRMS

LD031640 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia [No date as received] -- Party tasks in the coming months were the subject of a conference of secretaries of departmental party organizations from the largest industrial enterprises in the tri-city. Its participants were given an appraisal of the current economic situation in Gdansk Voivodship by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gdansk. Attention was drawn to the fact that work productivity has fallen while wages have risen and to the shortage of personnel in key enterprises of the region.

GORYWODA ADDRESSES PZPR VOIVODSHIP MEETING

AU031239 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Manfred Gorywoda, PZPR Central Committee secretary, at the 28 July plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Piotrkow Trybunalski]

[Text] During the plenary meeting, Central Committee Secretary Manfred Gorywoda made a short evaluation of the sociopolitical and economic situation during the last 7 months. Social and political stabilization is occurring and law and order is becoming established. This is the result of the consistent implementation of the party's program and of the implementation and expansion of the resolutions of the ninth party congress. We have succeeded in halting the falling trends in industry.

M. Gorywoda drew attention to the international influence on the situation in Poland, such as the influence on Poland by the increasingly vicious policy of the United States.

He describe future activities aimed at further increasing production. This will be achieved, among other things, by an appropriate echelon policy, by directing young echelons to where they are needed the most and by making it possible for senior citizens to take up work under suitable conditions. Intensive activity, M. Gorywoda continued, is going on to solve the problem of sick leave, to improve the system of allocating raw and other materials and to deal with wage matters more effectively.

Reform, M. Gorywoda continued, is the only way to emerge from the crisis and the best way of making the most of our existing resources while investment possibilities are minute and employment is increasing.

The party's task in the work of implementing reform is above to give instruction and to work for the sake of people, involving party control. However, the party cannot take the place of the administration and assume the administration's task in this sphere.

VOIVODSHIP PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMEN MEET

LD032318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Chairmen of voivodship planning commissions have held a conference at the Council of Ministers Planning Commission office.

They discussed basic problems and variants of assumptions of the 1983-85 3-year plan and preliminary assumptions of the national socioeconomic plan for the years 1986-1990.

During the discussion matters of housing construction, investment in social and communal infrastructure, problems meeting voivodship socioeconomic plans, and tasks that directly influence the living conditions of the population were raised. The participants in the conference acquainted themselves with the government determination to carry out social consultation on the assumptions of the 3-year plan. Work on the plan, carried out in accordance with the government decisions to hold social consultation, will form the next test of voivodship authorities' independence.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES EFFORTS TO LOWER DEBT

AU031356 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jul 82 pp 3, 4

[Ryszard Bilski interview with Finance Minister Marian Krzak: "Both the Purse and Production" -- date and place not given; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Our reporter interviewed Fiance Minister Marian Krzak about some problems of our budget and balance of payments.

[Question] The Sejm has adopted a deficit budget, which means that inflation will be further intensified....

[Answer] Indeed, our budget continues to show a deficit, to counteract which we need about Z150 billion, but this is much less than last year at this time when the Sejm adopted a budget showing a nominal deficit of over Z220 billion, which was relatively far more than this year. Last year the budget deficit accounted for about 14 percent of all budgetary expenditures, but this year it accounts for less than 6 percent. If we take into consideration the increased expenditures because of the price reform and the compensation for increased prices we will see that the level of the deficit has been substantially lowered, but that we must pay particular attention to it, notwithstanding. The price reform has affected the state budget in the same way as it has family budgets.

[Question] A large part of this deficit is to be alleviated by the stabilizing tax [podatek stabilizacyjny] paid by enterprises on their high profits. Is this a certain source of budgetary incomes?

[Answer] It most certainly is. After all this is tax and not a voluntary loan. It will be paid by the enterprises which make relatively high profits.

[Question] Are there many such enterprises?

[Answer] Decisively more than last year.

[Question] I do not understand. On the one hand a slump in production and on the other, more enterprises with higher profits!

[Answer] The relatively high profits are mainly a result of the changed prices rather than of enterprises' improved efficiency, but the fact that enterprises have achieved profitability is a natural and healthy process, and this is the aim of the reform. Last year at this time most enterprises showed losses and not profits and had to be supported by loans. However, it is disturbing that many enterprises show profits only because prices have been increased and not because production has gone up or costs have been cut.

TO SUM UP: ENTERPRISES ARE MAKING HIGH PROFITS BECAUSE OF INCREASED PRICES. AT THE SAME TIME, THESE INCREASED PRICES HAVE INCREASED BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS, AND THIS IS WHY WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN SCOOPING UP A PART OF ENTERPRISES' PROFITS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE STATE PURSE.

[Question] What part do you have in mind?

[Answer] This tax will be paid by the enterprises that make profits in excess of 10 percent of the production costs (mainly wages and the sinking funds) -- profits after deduction of the income tax and the interest rates on investment loans. This means that the stabilizing tax will be imposed on enterprises after their basic payment commitments have been fulfilled.

[Question] How much money will you scoop from the stabilizing tax?

[Answer] ABOUT Z100 BILLION

[Question] The community believes that it is not only socialized industry that makes unjustified incomes and high incomes. It believes that above all private producers, various dodgers and profiteers make them....

[Answer] It is impossible to compare the two. We have to fight profiteering on two fronts. We have to eliminate the conditions for profiteering -- all those economic phenomena that give rise to it, including poor distribution of goods, bad prices, shortages of goods in demand and so on. Penalties are the other front, but, unfortunatly, most profiteering occurs where socialized distribution and clandestine trade meet. These are pathological manifestations, which can be combated only by suitable measures. WE WILL NOT ELIMINATE PROFITEERING BY TAXATION, ALTHOUGH WE MUST USE IT WITH ENERGY IN THE CASE OF TAX EVASION.

At times private producers and traders make very high profits, which is true, but this is where we intervene with the necessary taxes in a considered and reasonable manner. It would be a mistake if excessive taxation "helped" close down private workshops and service establishments and if it forced people to flee from handicrafts or from the production of vegetables and fruit. This is not what we want to do.

[Question] What new taxation will your department "devise" for artisans?

[Answer] WE ENVISAGE NO NEW TAXES FOR ARTISANS. THE LUMP SUM TAXATION HAS BEEN REVISED AND RAISED BY 60 PERCENT ON THE AVERAGE. THE SO-CALLED CONVENTIONAL LUMP SUMS ARE ALSO INCREASING BECAUSE OF THE INCREASED TURNOVER AND PROFITS OF HANDICRAFTS.

Private producers have to pay progressive income taxation, which amounts to 60-70 percent if the profits are high. This means that excessive profits should find their way into the state treasury.

In addition, on the government's motion the Sejm has recently passed a law which imposes a single tax increment on account of the new prices allowed on the stocks of goods held by private producers.

[Question] We have so far discussed the sources of increasing budgetary incomes. However, fiscal equilibrium can also be achieved by reduced taxation.

[Answer] OUR BUDGET IS SOCIAL IN CHARACTER, AND THIS IS WHY IT IS SO DIFFICULT OR SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE TO ELIMINATE SOCIAL EXPENDITURES, WHICH HAVE INCREASED IN THEIR NOMINAL AS WELL AS REAL VALUE. THIS IS THE ONLY AND THE CRUCIAL PART OF THE BUDGET IN WHICH THE REAL BUDGETARY INCREASE OCCURS.

I agree with the view that in this regard we continue to achieve the maximum of which our economy is capable at present and that perhaps we have exceeded this maximum to some small extent, mainly because of the social decisions made in 1981 under the pressure that was not always economically justified.

Obligations

[Question] At the end of last year we were almost at the door of the World Bank and the IMF, but silence has reigned in this regard for some time now.

[Answer] We have submitted applications for admission to the IMF and the World Bank and we have changed nothing in these applications. Admission must be preceded by a detailed analysis contained in the report on the state and prospects of our economy. Such a report is drawn up by IMF experts and is supposed to be in the course of being drawn up, but unfortunately, the pace of this work is slow, which does not mean, however, that we are sluggish.

[Question] Comrade Minister, how do you appraise our present chances for admission to the IMF and the World Bank?

[Answer] I would say that the economic decisions and the profound economic reform in our country respond to the requirements posed for us by the IMF.... Domestic consumption has been pruned still further to fit in with our potential and prices have been adjusted to a very great extent.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS IN OUR COUNTRY AND, ESPECIALLY, THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM, WHICH WE ARE NOW REFORMING, WE ARE NOW CLOSER TO THE IMF THAN A YEAR AGO, BUT EXTERNAL POLITICAL FACTORS ARE AGAINST ITS OPENING ITS DOORS TO US. THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION, WHICH AS YOU KNOW DOES NOT SYMPATHIZE WITH US, HAS THE DECISIVE VOICE IN THE IMF. THE ISSUE WILL BE DRAGGING ITS FEET AS LONG AS THIS IS THE CASE.

This situation of uncertainty and expectations is unfavorable to Poland as well as to the world monetary system, especially our creditors.

[Question] The information about the talks to further reschedule our debts has also been scanty.

[Answer] As you know, only the repayments due to the West in 1981 have been rescheduled, but in the case of the other loans guaranteed for us by the Western state the talks have been suspended. The issue hangs on two hooks so to speak. The Western states show no inclinatio to talk, so we are also silent, while ready to talk if asked to. We believe that the issue should be settled, but on new principles that take into account our new situation. You should know that talks with representatives of the banks are continuing.

Repayments and Interest

[Question] How large are our debts?

[Answer] On 30 June 1982 our debts in the form of long- and medium-term loans amounted to $23.8 billion in convertible currencies. In the form of short-term loans they amounted to $800 million. These debts include $2 billion of the credits granted to us by the socialist countries.

[Question] The postponement of repayments is advantageous on the one hand because it enables a weak economy to catch a second wind, but on the other hand it increases the sum total of the debts because the period of interest increases.

[Answer] We have to pay out about $3 billion a year in interest and rates, which, strictly speaking, is what our creditors require of us. However, it is natural that we are unable to pay out that much in the present situation and that solutions must be found to temporarily reduce our commitments in servicing our debts. Still, we want to partially honor these commitments.

It goes without saying that the best thing would be to pay off those debts all at once, but we cannot afford to do this at present, and this is why we must reschedule our debts.

[Question] But will not payments bunch up sooner or later in the years to come? What then?

[Answer] We have been able to greatly reduce the growth of our debts for the time being, and we have achieved a small surplus in our trade balance with the Western countries, which makes it easier to talk about rescheduling our repayments.

Our economy could never stand up to the pressure of bunching repayments now or in the future, and we must do all we can to prevent such a situation. We are agreed on this score, but different people view this issue differently, but because we are continuing our talks with representatives of private banks I would not like to go any deeper into this matter. What is important is that we are having such talks on rescheduling some of our debts and that these talks will perhaps make it possible to have talks with representatives of governments on the subject of rescheduling all our debts.

Our talks with representatives of private banks concern the rescheduling of the payments and interest due in 1982. These talks have reached an advanced stage.

[Question] Is the West now giving us any loans?

[Answer] We continue to import grains on the principle of credit purchase. In addition, here and there someone advances us a small sum in excess of what we have already borrowed, and this involves only loans to pay off our debts. We do not want to borrow anything more because it would again help accelerate our indebtedness. One should not wonder why we cannot obtain loans because our credibility has been severely shaken, especially as a result of what took place in 1981: mainly a slump in the export of coal and many goods. Today it is only with great efforts that we are regaining this credibility. OF COURSE, THE CREDIT SANCTIONS ARE NOT WITHOUT THEIR SIGNIFICANCE, BUT THE PARADOX IS THAT THEY ARE BEING CONTINUED BY THE RELEVANT GOVERNMENTS IN A SITUATION WHEN OUR ECONOMY IS IMPROVING, ALBEIT SLOWLY, AND WHEN ANARCHY, WHICH WAS A REASON FOR OUR LOSING CREDIBILITY, HAS BEEN ELIMINATED.

Higher Exports

[Question] Comrade minister, do you think that a low rate of the dollar helps hinder exports? An enterprise will find 1,000 reasons to "boost" imports and to ignore exports in such a situation.

[Answer] For some time disputes have continued about how to fix the exchange rate of the dollar -- whether in line with the marginal, submarginal or medium costs of output. The dollar rate was fixed too low when supply prices were fixed. The secondary results of the changes in these prices were not appreciated, nor were the results of the changes in wages predicted with the necessary accuracy. That is why when accurate calculations were made -- after the fact -- it turned out that the "fifty" rate (Z50 for a dollar) could not stand and was raised to "eighty" (Z80 for a dollar), which approximates the submarginal costs.

[Question] People say that even this rate is too low....

[Answer] We pay on the average less than Z80 for a dollar, and about 70 percent of our exports can stand up to this rate, but this percentage is not enough.... The electroengineering and food industries cannot stand up to this rate because they require a large measure of imports. Low productivity is also a contributory factor. As for imports, we are succored by the system of customs duties, which alleviate the results of the bad exchange rate applying to supply prices. In the second half of this year we will carry out a comprehensive reexamination of the issue of exchange rates.

[Question] Comrade Minister, do you think that we are nevertheless too severe and pessimistic in evaluating our balance of payments? Other countries with a smaller industrial potential have similar debts, but do not worry as much as we do....

[Answer] We are realists, not pessimists, because the relationship between our debts and the volume of our exports is very unfavorable. Our debts amount to $24 billion and our exports to the capitalist countries amount to less than $6 billion. Given such poor exports, the repayment and servicing of such a large debt is a very complicated task. This is why increasing exports is our prime and most important task. Increased exports will help increase the national income and better service not only our debts, but our imports as well.

MINISTRY REVIEWS DOMESTIC MARKET SITUATION

AU031319 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul-1 Aug 82 p 7

[PAP report: "The Market, Its Weaknesses and Outlook"]

[Text] On 30 July, there was a conference at the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services with vice voivodas concerned with trade matters taking part. The conference was devoted to the current problems facing the market, the outlook for supplies in the second half of 1982 and issues involved in the implementation of reform by trade enterprises.

Deputy Premier Zenon Komender took part in the conference and Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services, evaluated the way in which trade is functioning.

Despite considerable stabilization in the supply of rationed goods, Z. Lakomiec said, negative phenomena which show that some trade enterprises and shops are not working properly have not disappeared. Concern is being raised especially by the reduced number of general food stores and by the fact that trade outlets do not alter their working hours to cater to people during peak shopping times. The quality of some goods, especially food, also leaves a lot to be desired. The internal control apparatus in trade is also functioning rather poorly. Rationed sales are not being properly checked in many outlets.

There are, therefore, many reasons for the poor state of trade, which, while there is a shortage of goods, reinforce people's views about trade not working properly.

Some of the negative phenomena can be explained by the fact that some trade organizations do not properly understand the principles of reform.

It was pointed out that the need to distribute many much needed goods which are in short supply equally all over the country conflicts with the principles of reform. The cost-effectiveness analysis means that trade enterprises situated far from producers will pay increased procurement costs because of the expensive transport.

Criticism was expressed over the fact that the network of factory shops, which capture a considerable portion of goods needed all over the country and at the same time "deprive" trade of its rightful clientele, is being maintained and expanded. It is the duty of voivodas to oppose phenomena like these and not allow voivodship borders to be closed to the freeflow of goods.

The difficult situation with the supply of many goods is making it necessary to start rationing footwear, cotton underwear and hosiery in the near future. Voivodas are to decide how sales of these goods are to be controlled. They will be offered three solutions to choose from: sales against coupons, by recording a purchaser's name on a list or by means of bazaars at large workplaces.

It was said that the market outlook for the immediate future makes it necessary to maintain the ration system on a wide scale. The greatest difficulties in fully meeting ration quotas can be expected with meat and meat products. It was recommended to reduce supplies to catering outlets and to other consumers outside the market.

The dairy industry is also in a difficult situation. Because it is impossible to import butter, it is essential to produce more of it at home to ease the shortage.

Deputy Premier Komender spoke about the chief principles of market policy during the coming years. He stressed that greater emphasis must be placed on and preference given to the development of market production in working out the plan for 1982-5, which is currently being worked on by the Council of Ministers. It is also essential to prevent in good time the trends whereby production of standard articles is being departed from, which may mean having to maintain operational programs also in 1983. Storage and refrigeration facilities require fast modernization.

The battle against excessive price-raising also demands more resolute activities.

GUS ANALYZES PERFORMANCE OF OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS

LD032350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The analysis of the execution of the operational programs in the first half of 1982 carried out by the Main Statistical Office (GUS) strives to ascertain the status of their implementation at midyear, what difficulties producers are encountering and whether there is a chance that the goals will be completely met.

Of the 13 operational programs, 3 relate directly to the production of food for the market. Also essential is the operational program relating to the supply of machines, installations and transportation to agriculture and the food industry. The GUS analysis stresses, for instance, that (?continued) difficulties in the program for baking and cereal products are caused by the level of grain procurement. Only 30 percent of the goal for the first 6 months was met. The shortage of flour has to be made up for by imports, which, let us add, were very costly. However, the market has not suffered. Plan target for supplies was met in full and thanks to the drop in demand at the end of the half-year period it was even possible to build up stocks sufficient to cover 15 days of continuous sale.

Another food operational program relates to the supply and processing of milk. An improvement in milk procurement was noted. One concrete result of the implementation of the program is the sale of full-fat milk to children aged up to 3, as well as the complete satisfaction of the need for powdered milk. However, negative phenomena continue to exist on the border between production and trade. The market has not accepted the high prices of cottage cheese. The GUS analysis gives a concise description of the operational program for the production and supply of meat and fats. Most of the targets were slightly exceeded. The only major failure among the plan tasks was the production of margarine.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE OFFICIALS VIEW TASKS

LD032052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] A session was held today in Warsaw of the chairmen of the voivodship associations of Peasant Self-Help Agricultural Cooperatives. The campaign for the procurement of agricultural products, especially cereals and potatoes, and the state of supply to the rural market of basic foodstuffs and products of industrial origin were discussed. Jan Kaminski, chairman of the Main Board, stated that at present the chief task for all cooperatives, their directorates and self-managing organs is the efficient carrying out of the procurement of cereals for consumption. This year 5 million tons of grain must be sent to the state warehouses from all sectors of agriculture in order to ensure supplies of bread and cereal products up to next year's harvest. It was stated that there are cases in which cereal procurement centers are closed because the staff are on holiday. Negligence of this sort must be eliminated immediately.

Chairman Jan Kaminski announced that general controls will be implemented by the appropriate groups in the preparation and functioning of the procurement centers. As far as potatoes are concerned -- of which almost 1.2 million tons are intended to be purchased this year for the purposes of consumption -- action is being taken to prevent a repetition of last year's difficulties. During the discussion the need to streamline the transport of potatoes by rail and to provide more vehicle transport was pointed out.

PZPR ORGAN EXPLAINS OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL

AU031144 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jul 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Concerning the Protection of State and Official Secrets"]

[Text] A precise legal definition of what sort of information constitutes a state official secret is essential in order to clear up this delicate matter, prevent certain limits from being exceeded and to ensure the requirements involved in disseminating information are heeded.

The need for such a definition was discussed during deputies' debates last year on the law on the control of publication and shows; in fact the act itself foresees such statutory control. Right now, the government bill on protecting state and official secrets which has reached the Sejm is meeting this need adequately. This bill is aimed at creating basic legal norms for the control of state and official secrets and how this control is organized.

The general concept of state secrets in force up to now is precisely illustrated in the bill by means of examples of the kind of information which is secret. This includes information whose disclosure to unauthorized persons could affect defense readiness, security or another important affair of state, and the bill covers such areas as defense preparations, the organization of peacekeeping and security forces, the state border defense system, essential production for the national economy, the distribution of national reserves, international negotiations and so on. The bill foresees that on the basis of all this, the executive and central state bodies of authority and local bodies of state administration are to draw up lists of the kinds of information which are a state secret. These lists will be a continuation of what is contained in the legal definition.

As far as official secrets are concerned, it is proposed that not only social interests be subject to protection, but also the justified interests of citizens. So the relevant article in the bill states that an official secret is information which is not a state secret and which an employee has learned about during the course of carrying out his service obligations in a state, cooperative or social body, the disclosure of which could harm social interests, those of the body or the justified interests of citizens.

From the resolutions that have been planned, let us mention a few more interesting ones. So it is foreseen that a person with authorization can have access to information which constitutes a state secret. However, authorization can be granted to someone who is a Polish citizen, who guarantees that he will keep the secret to himself and carries out work which demands access to secret information. Another article states that an employee can be given access only to secret information which is relevant to the work carried out by him. As far as legal proceedings are concerned, the bill foresees that information which is a state or official secret cannot be disclosed (the principles whereby they can be revealed are covered by separate regulations). It is also foreseen that state bodies of authority, local bodies at voivodship level and directors of state enterprises will place signs at installations which may not be photographed, filmed or drawn in order to protect a state secret.

The bill makes the minister for internal affairs responsible for coordinating the protection of state and official secrets and places him under an obligation to establish detailed regulations on how such secrets should be handled. These regulations will deal with the system of protecting secrets and their aim will be to protect these secrets in the most effective way. That is why it is planned not to disclose these regulations according to the generally accepted way, since that would mean exposing the entire system. This sort of practice, the bill says, has been adopted in all the socialist countries and in many Western countries as well. In addition, these regulations do not concern the rights and duties of citizens and are not directed at people on the whole; they concern employees in state, cooperative and social bodies who are responsible for protecting secrets.

Let us finally add that the preamble to the law defines the law's aim, which is to guarantee in the interests of the state and of the community that the constitutional duty to protect state and official secrets, as well as the rights of citizens is observed.

TRYBUNA LUDU DESCRIBES FOOD MARKET IN AUGUST

AU041115 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jul 82 p 2

[PAP report: "The Food Market in August]

[Text] In August there will be a further stabilization of the food market and further supplies. More and more agricultural crops from this year's harvests are reaching agricultural processing plants.

The procurement of Polish raw materials which in increasing from day to day is also making it possible to widen the range of food products available.

As far as the rationed sale of food is concerned, the agricultural and food industry will guarantee adquate supplies of food articles to fully cover the ration quotas. In August, the heat industry will supply 199,000 tons of meat and meat products to the market, in other words a similar amount to past months. The structure of meat supplies will change. Because of the drop in the procurement of hogs thanks to the rather large reserves of beef, 70 percent of supplies will be of beef. The size of these supplies will make it possible to obtain meat against ration cards throughout the month. The supply of poultry will still be unsatisfactory. It will be no different from supplies in previous months. These supplies amount to 5,000 tons.

There will be a clear improvement in the supply of fats, especially vegetable fats, of which there has been less lately because of the shortage of Polish and imported raw materials.

The supply of dairy produce should be good. Dairy cooperatives can meet the demand for all basic products. In August there will be at least 245 million liters of milk on the market, 2,000 tons of powered milk, over 9,700 tons of maturing cheeses, 26,000 tons of cream and 20,500 tons of cottage cheeses, of which 70 to 80 percent will be with a fat content.

Just as in preceding months, there should be no shortage of flour and grain products. Bakeries and the market will receive 290,000 tons of wheat flour and rye flour. Supplies of rye flour to bakeries will be raised to 65,000 tons, which is 30,000 tons more than in July.

However, supplies of cereals will not be enough to satisfy the needs of the market. The market will receive 12,000 tons of them. The situation will improve in September when more barely reaches procurement points. Nevertheless there should be no trouble with redeeming ration cards for grain products since considerable reserves of rice have been gathered. Two thousand tons of wheat flakes will be supplied to trade outlets. An increase in the supply of these is envisaged in September after the oats harvest. There will be no trouble with the procurement of macaroni; the food industry will supply 6,500 tons of it in August.

The supply of sugar will be fully adequate. Trade outlets will receive 75,000 tons of sugar in August

Because of difficulties with raw materials (a shortage of cocoa beans), there will not be too much chocolate on the market.

Supplies of spirits will be increased somewhat compared with March, April and May, when every adult could buy two bottles of vodka with ration cards. In August, "Polmos" will supply 12.5 million liters of spirits to the market to be sold both under ration and freely. This is 1.7 million liters more than in March.

Supplies of cigarettes in August will be greater than in previous months.

BIBLSKO-BIALA SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS ARRESTED

LD032008 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The Voivodship Prosecutor's Office in Bielsko Biala is investigating people who are continuing suspended union activity, mainly in the form of public appeals for disobedience of the legal acts in force. The Voivodship Prosecutor's Office has arrested, among others, four employees of the small-capacity car factory. They are accused, as members of the suspended NSZZ Solidarity, of having failed to give up participating in the activity of the conspiratorial structures of this union, in particular by collecting and distributing leaflets with antistate contents.

DPRK DELEGATIONS VISIT, SIGN PROTOCOLS

WA041606 [Editorial Report] Warsaw PAP in English at 1700 GMT on 3 August reports that a consular convention between Poland and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in Warsaw that day at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The document was signed by Undersecretary of State at the Polish Foreign Ministry Marian Dmochowski and Ambassador of the DPRK to Poland (?O Ung-Kwoun). The signing of the convention was preceeded by several days of negotiations between foreign ministries delegations of the two countries. The convention, which comprehensively regulates Polish-DPRK consular relations, will facilitate the so-called legal turnover between Poland and the DPRK, passenger traffic and tourist exchange.

Warwaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 26 July reports that a delegation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences, led by First Deputy Chairman Professor (?Choe Hwa-chun) has been visiting Poland since 20 July. During their visit the guests have visited the study centers of the Polish Academy of Science in Warsaw, Krakow and Zabrzo, as well as holding talks with representatives of the directors of the academies on the subject of academic cooperation. A protocol for cooperation over the years 1982-83 was signed on 26 July. It encompasses many areas of theoretical and practical study, including, among others, agriculture, geography, geology, physics, biology and zoology.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH USSR -- The trade exchange between Poland and the Soviet Union is proceeding efficiently. The evidence of this can be found in the fact that the plan of transloading goods in the so-called dry docks for our eastern [word indistinct] has been carried out. In July we received in one transloading station alone, Zurawica-Medyka, about 29,000 tons of goods daily. Those included: ore, metals, pig iron and petroleum products. On the other hand, we exported to the Soviet Union the following: coal, sulpher and metal goods [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 2 Aug 82 LD]

FORESTRY PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- At the invitation of the State Committee for Forestry of the USSR Council of Ministers, Waldeman Kozlowski, minister of forestry and timber industry of the Polish People's Republic, visited the Soviet Union. He held talks with Georgiy Vorobyev, chairman of the committee, and with Mikhail Buayging minister of timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry. Matters connected with further deepening of cooperation between the two countries were discussed. It was decided that in the near future a group of Soviet specialists will visit Poland in order to discuss the broadening bilateral cooperation, including the exploitation of idle capacity of the Polish timber industry as well as in the pulp and paper industry. A protocol was signed with the State Committee for Forestry concerning, among others, the exchange of experience in the exploitation, renewal and protection of forests in the development of pulp and paper and wood processing industry. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 82 LD]

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI ARRIVES, BEGINS OFFICIALS TALKS

Welcomed by Ceausescu

AU031402 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1342 GMT on 3 August carries a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival in Romania of Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Mrs Numayri. According to the announcer, the guests are welcomed by "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other comrades of the party-state leadership." An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played. The two presidents are reported to review the honor guard. The announcer adds that Romanian civilian and military officials, as well as members of the Political Executive Committee, of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council and government and other Bucharest residents are also present at the airport. The live relay ends at 1357 GMT, without any speeches being made.

Calls on President

AU031845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/8/1982 -- Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, Sudanese head of state, paid a courtesy call on August 3 in the afternoon on Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, at the State Council Palace. The two party and state leaders had on the occasion an exchange of views in anticipation of the official talks, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Starts Talks With Ceausescu

AU031940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/8/1982 -- Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, started in Bucharest, on August 3.

The talks are attended by:

For Romania: Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, prime minister of the government; Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, other Romanian officials.

For Sudan: Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, member of the Central Preparatory Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union, minister of finance, economy and planning; Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, minister for foreign affairs; Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman, minister, press adviser to the president; Ahmad Salim Ahmad, minister of state, Ministry of Cooperation, Trade and Supply, other Sudanese officials.

Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted the Romanian visit by the President of the Sudanese Socialist Union, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, which stands out as an important moment in the evolution of the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Sudan. At the same time, the Romanian party and state leader expressed the confidence that the current summit Romanian-Sudanese dialogue would lend new dimensions to the friendly collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples both bilaterally and in the international arena. President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri thanked cordially for the invitation extended to visit Romania, for the hospitality extended to him. The Sudanese party and state leader expressed in turn his confidence that the exchanges of views he would make with Nicolae Ceausescu on a host of problems of mutual interest, the measures to be taken and the decisions to be made together would amplify the Romanian-Sudanese relations.

Under the token of that mutual wish, the two party and state leaders started the first round of talks.

They stressed with satisfaction that the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Sudanese Socialist Union, between Romania and Sudan recorded continued development in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two states and of the joint solemn declaration, documents which provided the necessary frame for the expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Sudanese relations. At the same time, they considered that favourable conditions existed for the further deepening of those close relations, in harmony with the two countries' and peoples' interests and aspirations, based on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-mixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage. Both parties expressed the wish to work for taking best advantage of the existing opportunities in order to deepen the political collaboration, to develop and deepen the economic, technological and scientific cooperation between Romania and Sudan.

It was appreciated that the sustained promotion of the Romanian-Sudanese relations was beneficial to the two countries and peoples, to their progress and prosperity and served the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

The talk proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem and regard.

Attends President's Dinner

AU031942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/8/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania and Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner on August 3, at the Palace of the State Council, in honour of Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, and of Mme Numayri. The dinner was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, other members of the party and state leadership, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, representatives of the Romanian cultural and scientific life.

Attending were the Sudanese officials accompanying President Numayri. During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri proposed toasts.

RCP SECRETARY BANC RECEIVES KHARTOUM MAYOR

AU031806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/8/1982 -- On August 3, Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, received the delegation of the Sudanese Socialist Union, led by Ahmad Sheykh Idris Mana, member of the preparatory Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union, party secretary and governor of the town of Khartoum, who are visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the sides informed each other of the current activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Sudanese Socialist Union, expressing their wish to further develop their good relations in the spirit of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, in the interests of the Romanian and Sudanese peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, security and national independence, of cooperation and understanding among nations. Aspects of the international political life were also approached.

CONSTANTIN MEETS WITH SUDANESE FINANCE MINISTER

AU031807 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/8/1982 -- On Tuesday, August 3, Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview with Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, member of the preparatory Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union, minister of finance and economic planning, head of the Sudanese delegation to the proceedings of the joint session of the Joint Romanian-Sudanese Political Commission and of the Joint Romanian-Sudanese Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation.

The good relations were highlighted of friendship and cooperation established between Romania and Sudan as a result of the understandings and decisions reached during the top-level talks. The two ministers examined the possibilities and ways meant to contribute to the expansion and diversification of the bilateral commercial exchanges, to the translation into fact of the measures stipulated in the protocol signed by the two sides in the Joint Romanian-Sudanese Commission aimed at substantially increasing the exchange of goods in the interests of both countries and peoples, of cooperation and peace throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

AU031844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/8/1982 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on August 3 at Snagov Usamah al Baz, first under-secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, special envoy of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. The guest handed over to the Romanian head of state a message from Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and conveyed an ardent salute and most cordial wishes of good health and happiness. At the same time, he pointed out that he had the mission of honour of expressing to the Romanian president from the Egyptian president, from the Egyptian people profound thanks and high appreciation for the untiring activity and permanent support for Romanian, the Romanian head of state granted to the political-diplomatic efforts for the establishment of a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him for the message and for the feelings expressed and requested that President Mubarak be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes for the Egyptian people. During the interview, they highlighted,with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Egypt, the contribution of the two countries' presidents to the strengthening and development of that collaboration, and expressed the determination to act further on for the deepening and diversification of the Romanian-Egyptian relations.

Upon instruction from President Mubarak, Usamah al Baz informed about the evolution of the situation in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon. At the same time, he presented the preoccupations of the Arab Republic of Egypt, of the Egyptian president, for the just and lasting settlement of the general situation in the Middle East.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that necessary at present were the ceasefire in Lebanon, the preventing of the Israeli troops from getting consolidated in west Beirut, the military disengagement and Israel's withdrawal from the Lebanese capital and from Lebanon, the settlement of the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of the Palestinian combatants, so as to allow the Lebanese political forces to decide on the country's development, for guaranteeing Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, for opening the way toward a global, just and durable settlement of the Middle East situation, first of all of the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, of its right to self-determination and independent statehood. The interview proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

MOJSOV HOSTS MEETING WITH CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Working Visit Previewed

LD031448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foriegn affairs, will arrive in Belgrade today for a short working visit. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, will -- it is reported -- hold an exchange of opinions on the development of bilateral relations, the current international situation and the activities of Nonaligned Movement countries.

Malmierca Arrives in Belgrade

LD031832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has arrived in Belgrade with his wife and associates for a short working visit today. The Cuban foreign minister was welcomed at Surcin airport by Lazar Mojsov, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, and (?officials) of the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat. Aramis Fuentes Hernandez, the Cuban ambassador in Belgrade, was also at the airport.

The program of the visit envisages talks between the two ministers on cooperation between Cuba and Yugoslavia and an exchange of views on the international situation and on the activities of the nonaligned countries. Lazar Mojsov, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, is giving a dinner for his Cuban guest this evening.

State Dinner Held

LD032112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1959 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a dinner in Belgrade this evening in honor of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The dinner, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Mijat Sakovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, Mitko Calovski, federal secretary for information, and Dragoslav Pejic, foreign policy adviser to the president at the SFRY Presidency.

LCY PRESIDIUM MEMBER BELOVSKI HOSPITALIZED

AU031602 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jul 82 p 12

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- Dimce Belovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has been admitted to the internal medicine clinic B of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade due to acute heart disease. The usual treatment is underway.

KOSOVO: YOUTH GROUP, COMMENTATOR, VIEW STABILITY

Youth Federation Reviews Plans

AU031953 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Summary] Today a consultation was held with the leaders of the Communal Conferences at the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation at which the youth organizations' activity and the political security situation in the province was discussed.

It was stated that the political security situation is still not satisfactory and it is necessary to intensify activity in the youth organizations, especially among cadres.

It was also stated that in many communes youth organizations are carrying out good political work and that student aktivs are functioning in the Mitrovica Titova commune. "However, the enemy is still manifesting itself in some areas with slogan writing and pamphlets." Recently hostile slogans were written in (?Serbice commune). During the Muslim Bajram festival in Suva Reka commune, "a group of 25 girls gathered, and 3 of them shouted the slogan 'Kosovo-Republic.' The organizer of this was (Fadil Ndrecaj) who had been involved in hostile activity. On the same night in Suva Reka, the slogan was discovered on the wall of the elementary school. Thus it was concluded that youth organizations are not functioning properly in these areas.

It was stated that importance must be given to the base elections in the youth organizations and that "radical changes are necessary."

Antic Notes Recent Activities

AU032028 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 82 p 5

[Milos Antic article: "Kosovo Summer Without a Breather"]

[Excerpts] In the last 16 months there has been no breather in the political action which the League of Communists and all progressive forces of Kosovo, along with the full support and confidence of the LCY and all progressive forces in the country, have launched against the counterrevolutionary attacks of Albanian nationalists and irredentists who last year dared to attack our constitutional system, and there will be none during the summer. Even less must we allow any stagnation or delay in this action which, to say the least, is of historic importance.

The reason why the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo at its last session warned members and the organizations of the League of Communists in the province with the following words is well known: The enemy has not been defeated.

Enemy's "Tower" Has Been Taken

This is a fact to which the League of Communists, as a vaguard of the workers class and the working people and citizens, cannot reconcile itself. And they will not reconcile themselves until a complete stabilization of the political-security situation in the province is achieved, until the last arteries from which nationalists and irredentists draw strength for their counterrevolutionary activity are cut and until every, even the smallest bit of suspicion in intranational relations is removed.

All our peoples and nationalities have lined up to defend our togetherness and territorial integrity. Communists of the Albanian nationality have been in the first lines of this struggle from the very first days. They are the ones who will have to carry the main burden of the struggle to the end. In doing this, they know that all progressive forces in the country have full confidence in them and that they can count on the wholehearted support of the entire Yugoslav community.

And the statement that the political security situation in the province is becoming increasingly more stabilized day by day and that it is entering calmer waters is only a good basis for an even better organized and more bitter action and activity against the remnants of the enemy and his tails and appendages who cannot reconcile themselves to defeat because their employers in Tirana have not prepared them for this.

When the heaviest blows were inflicted on the enemy by discovering 4 hostile organizations, 55 groups and numerous "committees" and "movements" when their leaders and ringleaders found themselves behind bars, particularly when the enemy realized that it did not enjoy the support of those on whom he counted, he began to resort to the methods of fascists and terrorists.

Who They Open Fire Against

The enemy did not even stop at opening fire at the assembled mass of people welcoming the youth relay race at Podujevo. He was not really interested in who was in that mass of people, whether an Albanian, Serb, Montenegrin, Turk, Muslim or anyone else. For the enemy they were all his opponents because they confirmed their Yugoslav togetherness at that place.

Is this not the best evidence that the Albanian nationalists and irredentists cared least for the well-being of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia? With this act, and not only with this act, they confirmed that they blindly carry out the orders of their employers who obviously did not care for the Albanian nationalist in Yugoslavia and its prosperity when members of this nationality participate in such a gathering at which all our peoples and nationalities express their readiness and resolution to continue along Tito's path.

Or, for instance, another example: Who are these self-proclaimed "Marxiststs," "Leninists," "revolutionaries," "republicans" ... fighting for who have placed a pile of stones in front of a train transporting Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and others on a Kosovo railroad line? The same applies for that "handy" bomb that was placed and detected in the building of the Urosevac Communal Assembly. Whom do they, in fact, attack?

Fascist Intentions

Every such attack and shot was skillfully planned and its intentions were more than destructive. The enemy wanted at all costs to introduce discord among the peoples and nationalities in Kosovo while resorting to that fascist method "divide and conquer." The next stage in their intentions was to evoke among the people different views about the same thing: The plan was to make people think "that shots were fired at Albanians and Albanians would never do something of the sort." While provoking among other people "an extreme lack of confidence in the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia."

The background of this intention is in fact, to sow fear, mistrust and hatred. The final aim in the first stage was to create "an ethnically pure Kosovo" and in the second stage a secession of Kosovo and other Yugoslav regions populated by Albanians from Yugoslavia and their annexation to Albania.

Without Taboo Topics

The best confirmation that there are no taboo topics for the League of Communists of Kosovo is precisely the last session of the provincial committee. At this session it was said without beating around the bush that in certain Pristina University departments there were still a good many with the titles of doctors and masters of science who turn a deaf ear to the counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists. Thus they willy nilly, openly side with the enemy. The situation at the university must finally be clarified.

Communists also did not leave unnoticed at this session the increasingly more frequent occurence of Serbian nationalism which, operating from revanchist motives, is making itself heard with the slogans: "Albanians Emigrate to Albania." Long Live Rankovicites..." In this situation, just as in any other situation, Serbian nationalism does not offer anything good, either for the Serbian people or any other people. On the contrary, it works hand in hand with Albanian and all other nationalisms. Their aims and intentions are the same. For this reason the struggle against Serbian nationalism must be equally resolute.

DAILIES REVIEW WHEAT HARVEST PRODUCTION

Concern Over Kosovo Delay

AU031614 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jul 82 p 6

[TANJUG report]

[Text] The wheat harvest in the province of Kosovo has still not been completed either in the social or the private sector. It is expected that the harvest will be completed within 10 days. The wheat purchase plans have also not been fulfilled so far.

This was stated at yesterday's session of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium which discussed the harvest, the purchase of wheat, the wheat threshing and the preparations for the fall sowing.

Although along with the harvest all the necessary preparations for the wheat purchase were carried out, the plans are not being realized, particularly where the purchase of wheat from private agricultural producers is involved.

At the session it was said that many communes were unorganized when it came to realizing this important problem. Even in those localities where there are staffs for keeping track of the wheat harvest and the purchase of wheat, it was said that these staffs do not know at all what is happening in their area. The consequences of this state of affairs are insufficient preparation and disorganization. At the session it was also said that producers are not selling their wheat while they exert pressure on the purchase of flour. In certain circles measures were even taken which foresee that those peasants who sell wheat are paid half in flour and half in money. However, many peasants do not agree to this because they request that their wheat be paid for only with flour.

Vojvodina Production Praised

AU032121 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 82 p 3

[Summary] Novi Sad, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- This year, Vojvodina produced 1,566,000 tons of wheat, or 100,000 tons more than last year. So far 1,477,000 tons of wheat have been purchased. Vojvodina's example, where 94 percent of this year's entire wheat harvest has been purchased, or some 87 percent from private farmers, should serve as an impetus for all others who are waging a struggle for the largest possible purchase of wheat.

CROATIA: PRESIDENCY ADOPTS RESPONSIBILITY PLAN

LD031550 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Zagreb, 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- Recently discussing a complex of questions regarding the social sector property, the Presidency of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia insisted that all working people and other citizens, regardless of their posts and social position, must answer for the abuse of office and failure to meet the work obligations.

The Croatian Republican Presidency, initiating a broad social action, requested that the question of responsibility be stiffened and that the organs of the social- political communities at the latest by the end of the year, establish the scope, causes, consequences and perpetrators of transgressions in all environments and take measures for their prevention.

The Croatian Republican Presidency strongly insisted that all agrciultural areas, regardless of whether in the social or in the private sector, must be farmed and that corresponding measures to this end be taken.

The Croatian Republican Presidency also insisted on a more rigid control of the organizations of associated labour for cooperation with individual farmers and of agricultural cooperatives with a view to preventing the misuse of credits, speculations and the abuse and flouting of contracted obligations.

The Croatian Republican Presidency categorically called for the prevention of the squandering of social funds and it insisted that the action for protecting social property must be comprehensive and continual.

BRIEFS

CULAFIC ATTENDS MICUNOVIC MEMORIAL -- A commemorative session was held in the Montenegrin Assembly building in Titograd today to mark the death of Velkjo Micunovic, prominent fighter of our revolution, People's Hero, member of the Council of the Federation and Hero of Socialist Labor. The session was opened by Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 3 Aug 82 LD]